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Work done in latest styles  
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# The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845

THE  
OVERLAND CHINA MAIL  
(PUBLISHED EVERY  
MAIL DAY).  
Contains the Week's News  
of Hongkong and the  
Far East.  
Price (including Postage) to any  
part of the world \$1.  
per annum.

No. 18,901.

號六月七日一千九百零七年

SONGKONG, MONDAY, JULY 16, 1917.

己丁大歲年六國民華中

PRICE, \$3.00 Per Month

THORNE'S  
OLD VAT  
No. 4.  
SCOTCH WHISKY.  
SOLE AGENTS:  
A. S. WATSON & CO. LTD.  
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,  
HONGKONG.  
TEL. 612.



NOTICE.

A NY EUROPEAN, Non ASIATIC or  
INDIAN desiring to leave the  
Colony should apply in person at the  
Central Post Office, Station between the hours  
of 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M.  
duties.  
All taxes will be required to produce  
Passports or Identification papers. All  
persons with certain exceptions, who  
remain in the Colony for more than  
seven days, are required to Register them  
selv, under the REGISTRATION of  
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms  
of Registration giving the particulars  
required may be obtained at the G.P.O.  
and at all Police Stations.  
The Penalty for non compliance is a  
fine not exceeding \$50.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS  
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 30 minutes.  
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 30 minutes.  
2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
8.00 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
8.30 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
9.00 p.m. to 9.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
9.30 p.m. to 10.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
11.00 p.m. to 12.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.  
12.00 a.m. to 1.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.  
1.00 a.m. to 6.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
6.30 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.  
NIGHT CARD as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.

Extra Car at 12 midnight.  
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the  
Company's Office, ALEXANDER BUILDINGS,  
Des Voeux Road Central.

Season and punch tickets available for  
all cars not already full running at the  
time stated in the Company's time tables,  
but not for special cars, can be obtained  
on application at the Company's Office.  
No. Season tickets will be issued until  
payment therefor has been made in Bank  
Notes or by Cheque or Comptador order  
representing Bank Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS' SON,  
General Manager.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE  
INSURANCE CO.

WHICH ARE VESTED THE SHARES OF  
THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE  
COMPANY, LTD.

THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS  
ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS at 31st December, 1914,  
£23,971,887.

I—Authorized Capital £1,600,000

Stock in Capital £24,500,000

Paid in Capital £2,437,500

II—Fire Funds £3,837,047

III—Life & Annuity Funds £17,567,500

Sinking Fund Account £28,230

£23,970,887

Revenue Fire Branch £2,381,456

Life and Annuity Branches £2,141,683

Revenue Marine Department £387,830

Other Receipts £78,940

£25,356,220

The Accumulative Fund of the various  
Branches are separately invested, and by  
Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet  
the claims under the respective Depart-  
ments of the Company's Insurance.

SHIPPING, TRADING & CO.

## BUSINESS NOTICES.

### STEAM OR MOTOR VESSELS

8,000 Tons, 4,000 Horse Power now Built  
Steel Building Work of every Description.  
Castings, Forgings; Repairs and Supplies.  
Prompt Attention and Shipment to Destination.  
INJECTORS AND STEAM PUMPS.

W. S. BAILEY & Co., Ltd.

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS.  
KOWLOON BAY.

### DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS FOR THE FAMOUS



TELEPHONE 422.  
COME AND INSPECT  
BEST CARS IN THE COLONY FOR HIRE.

### BEWARE OF MOSQUITOES! MOSCATINE.

The infallible insect repeller.

PRICE 50 cents, \$1.00 and \$2.50 Per Bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY

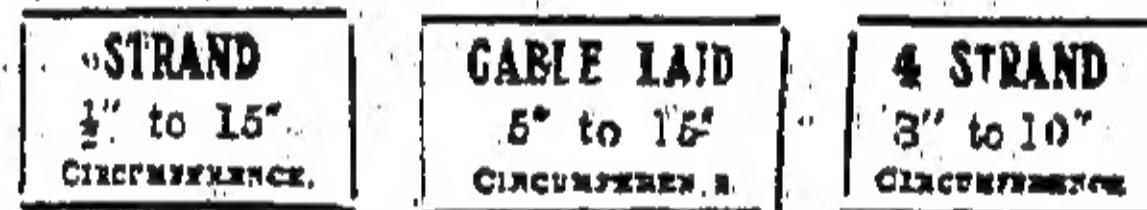
THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

22, Queen's Road Central.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.  
Established 1885.

MANUFACTURERS OF

### PURE Manila ROPE



Oil Drilling Cables of any size, up to 3,000 feet in length.

Prices, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to  
Shewan, Tomes & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, April 11, 1912.



### WATSON'S FORMAZON

(REGISTERED).

A Refreshing, Invigorating and Palatable drink  
particularly suited for Tennis, Shooting and  
Bathing Parties.

Pints \$1.20 Per Doz.

Splits 70 Cts. "

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,  
AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

Telephone No. 438.

### THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.

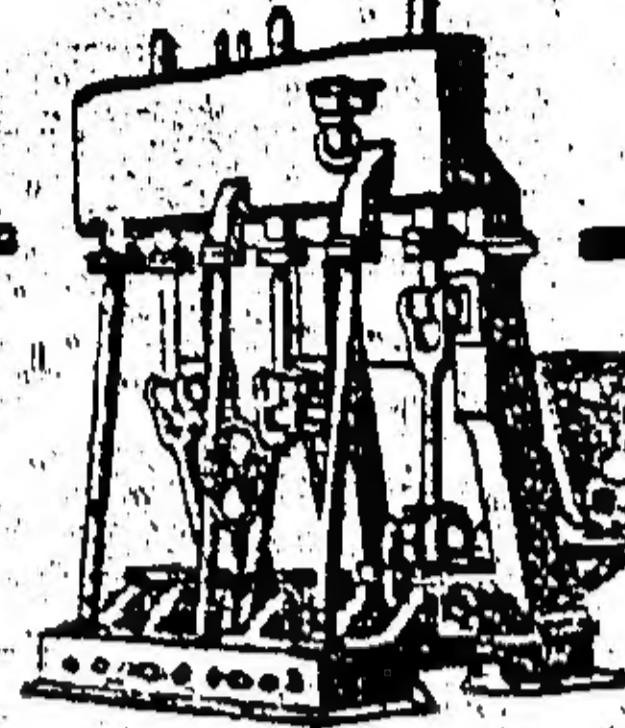
NOW RECONSTRUCTED.

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER MAKERS, BRAIDS and IRON  
FOUNDERERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have  
over thirty years experience. We own two Slipways and can accommodate any craft  
of 200 feet long.

Town Office, 42, Connaught Road Central, Hongkong. Telephone No. 189.  
Shipyards: Sham-Sui-Po, Kowloon. Telephone No. 189.  
Machineries furnished on application.

WONG PING WA, Manager.

## BUSINESS NOTICES



### TAIKOO DOCKYARD.

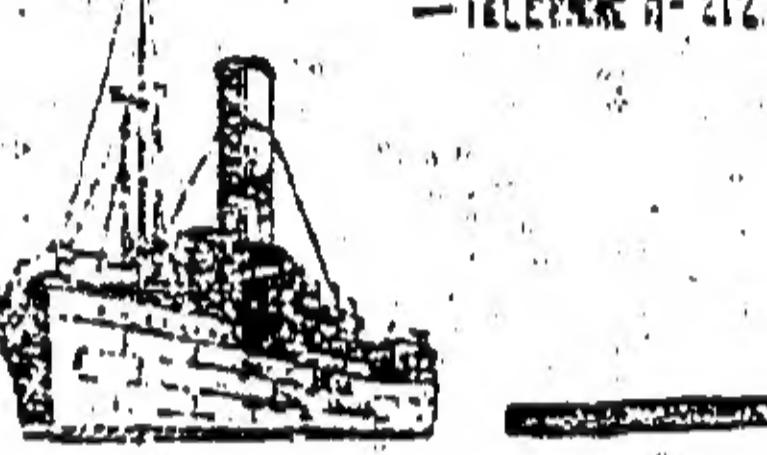
BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY  
OF HONGKONG LTD.

AGENTS:-

SHAW, MELLOR & SWIRE

TELEPHONE 4212



### GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.

### PORTLAND CEMENT

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

### SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

GENERAL MANAGERS.

### THE HONKONG HOTEL

AND

### GRILL ROOM

J. H. TAGGART,  
MANAGER.

### PEAK HOTEL.

ADmirably SITUATED AT VICTORIA GAP.

Adjoining the Tramway Terminus, 1,400 feet above Sea Level.  
A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY RESIDENTIAL AND TOURISTS HOTEL.

Telephone in all rooms. First-class Cuisine, Lounge, Smoking and Ladies' rooms, Roof Garden.

Terms—From 55 per day net. Telegraph add: "Peaceful".

P. O. PEUSTER,  
Manager.

### TO THOSE GOING AWAY

Keep in touch with local happenings  
by subscribing to

### "THE OVERLAND CHINA MAIL"

All the News of Hongkong and the Far East.

ORDER BEFORE YOU LEAVE SO THAT YOU MAY RECEIVE

IT WHILE AWAY.

Price \$1.20 per week, Postage Postage.

CAN BE MAILED TO ANY ADDRESS FROM THE

CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

## THE WAR.

### LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

#### THE WESTERN FRONT.

HEAVY FIGHTING ON FRENCH FRONT.

#### FRENCH SUCCESSES.

LONDON, July 15.

A French communiqué reports:—  
After several hours' drum-fire the Germans,  
yesterday evening, heavily attacked our salient to the west of  
Cerisy. A violent fight, alternating in advances and retreats, continued  
all night. Despite his large effectives and the extensive use of flam-  
me-thrower, the enemy was unable to hold the trench in which he pen-  
etrated, merely occupying some first line emplacements on a front of 500  
yards.

After a big artillery preparation, our troops, last evening, attacked  
most vigorously at two points in Champagne and gained all their  
objectives to the north of Mont  
Haut and the slopes of Teton, carrying  
with splendid dash, on a front of 900 metres to a depth of 300  
metres, a powerfully organised sys-  
tem of trenches.

A succession of violent counter-  
attacks, after hand-to-hand fighting,  
failed, with heavy enemy losses.  
All the conquered positions were  
recaptured.

We took 300 prisoners, including  
nine officers.

Our artillery caught, and heavily  
punished, the concentrated enemy  
relief troops.

#### FIGHTING AT COURCY.

LONDON, July 15.

A Paris communiqué reports fight-  
ing at Courcy, where a German  
attack was repulsed. There has  
been lively artillery activity on  
numerous points of the front.

We submarine two schooners on  
the Bosphorus.

#### GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, July 15.

A German official message, trans-  
mitted by wireless, states:—

There was lively fighting at  
Duisen and Snobren.

We repulsed the Russians to the  
south of the Dniester, above Kalusz.

#### THE GERMAN CHANCELLOR'S RESIGNATION.

LONDON, July 15.

A distinct cleavage in  
GERMAN POLITICS.

LONDON, July 15.

Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg's re-  
signation confirms Reuter's forecast  
cabled on July 11, that the advent  
of the Crown Prince, who has been  
very prominent in discussions in  
Berlin, and who summoned Field  
Marshal von Hindenburg and  
General von Ludendorff, seems to  
have settled Dr. von Bethmann  
Hollweg's fate.

It is significant that the *Local  
Anzeiger* was suppressed after pub-  
lishing a telegram quoting the  
Vienna statesmen as advocating Dr.

Field Marshal von Hindenburg and  
General von Ludendorff, as  
the Prussian Food Controller.

There is now a distinct cleavage  
in German politics, the Conservatives  
and National Liberals urging annexa-  
tions, indemnities, and the main-  
tenance of the present form of domestic

Government of the Prussian Em-  
pire, and the Centre and Majority  
parties favouring no annexations  
and drastic political reform.

An English attack at Hill 304, on  
the left bank of the Meuse, re-  
sulted in a series of attacks.

On the 14th, the British re-  
sulted in a series of attacks.

## INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that an interim dividend of £2.20 per share, subject to deduction of Income Tax, has been declared for the HALF YEAR ending 30th June, 1917, at rate of 2.50 per dollar.

The dividend will be payable on and after Monday the 13th August, 1917, at the Offices of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY the 30th July to SATURDAY the 1st August, 1917 (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,  
N. J. STABER,  
Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, July 12, 1917. 1908

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT &amp; AGENCY CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of Three and half Dollars per share for the six months ending 30th June, 1917, will be payable on THURSDAY, 26th July on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY the 19th to THURSDAY the 20th July (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
A. SHELTON HOOFER,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, July 10, 1917. 1946

THE WEST POINT BUILDING CO., LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of Three Dollars per share for the six months ending 30th June, 1917, will be payable on THURSDAY, 26th July on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY the 19th to THURSDAY the 20th July (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
A. SHELTON HOOFER,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, July 10, 1917. 1947

THE NATIONAL LOAN OF THE THIRD YEAR OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA (1914).

\$16,000,000 AND SUPPLEMENTARY ISSUE OF \$8,000,000.

THE NATIONAL LOAN OF THE FOURTH YEAR OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA (1915).

\$24,000,000.

SUBSCRIBERS to the above TWO LOANS are hereby notified that in pursuance of arrangements recently made by the Chinese Government with me for the future service of these loans, interest payments are and will be entirely secured by cash funds in my hands and at my sole disposal.

F. A. AGLEN,  
Inspector General of Customs,  
Inspectors General of Customs,  
Peking, 11th June 1917. 1900

RUSSIAN 5% INTERNAL LIBERTY LOAN 1917.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK HONGKONG IS READY TO RECEIVE FURTHER SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE ABOVE LOAN UP TO THE 23rd JULY, 1917.

G. TISDALE,  
Manager.  
RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.  
Hongkong, July 9, 1917. 1940

## NOTICE

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of Large Quantities of CHINESE FOODS Etc.

For particulars apply in writing to the Naval Secretary, Commodore's Office, H. M. Dock Yard.

Hongkong, July 13, 1917. 1908

## LOST

FROM Cosmopolitan Dock, Irish Terrier DOG answers to the name of Paddy. Reward \$200. J. FISHER, Cosmopolitan Dock.

Hongkong, July 12, 1917. 1902

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

## CORNED BEEF

## AND

## CORNED PORK.

PUT UP IN KEGS AND BARRELS

FOR EXPORT OR STEAMERS USE.

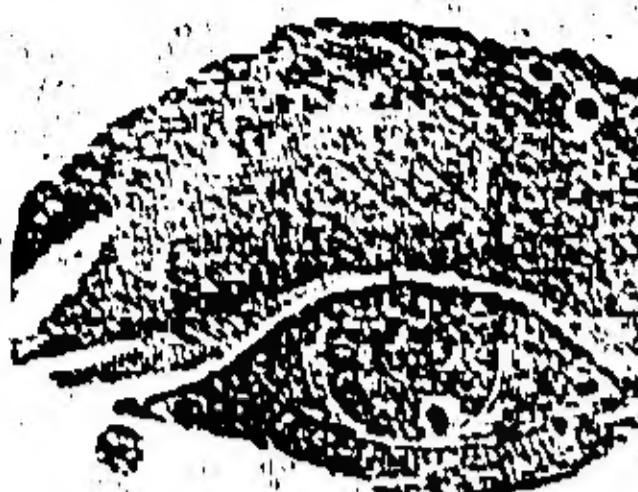
## ALWAYS ASK FOR IT



IN MILD - MEDIUM & FULL STRENGTHS  
FROM ALL TOBACCONISTS.

This Advertisement is issued by the  
BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO Co., Ltd.

## INTIMATIONS



YOUR EYES  
SHOULD NOT BE NEGLECTED.

At the first symptom of eye strain you should consult us. We test eyes scientifically and fit glasses to individual requirements.

CLARK & CO.  
OPTICAL OPTICIANS  
100 BLOOMS, CHATER RD.  
HONGKONG

HONGKONG &amp; MANILA.

MITSUBISHI GOSHI KWAISHA  
(Mitsubishi Co.)  
COAL DEPARTMENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF  
TAMASHIMA, OGAI, MUTABE,  
KISHIDAKE, YOSHINOTANI,  
HOJO, NAMAZU, SAYO, KANADA,  
SHINNEW, KAMIYAMADA, BISHI  
& OTSUBARI COLLIERIES.

AGENT FOR SAKITO COAL.

Head Office:  
MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO.

BRANCH OFFICES:  
Nagasaki, Moji, Karatsu, Wakama, 40,  
Otaru, Muroran, Hakodate, Kita,  
Osaka, Kure, Tokyo, Yokohama,  
Nagoya, Tsuruga, Vladivostok,  
Hankow, Peking, London,  
New York, Shanghai,  
Hongkong, Haiphong,  
and Canton.

Cable Address: "IWASAKI"  
Codes: A. I. A. B. C. 5th Ed.,  
Western Union, and Bentleys.

## AGENCIES:

CHINKIANG: Messrs Gearing & Co.

MANILA: Messrs Macdonald & Co.

SINGAPORE: Messrs Borneo Co.  
Ltd.

GLASGOW: Messrs A. B. Brown,  
McFarlane & Co., Ltd.

For Particulars, apply to  
K. KATO,  
Manager.  
No. 2, PEDDE STRAßE,  
HONGKONG.

SINGON &amp; CO.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1890.  
IRON STEEL, METAL and HARD  
WARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale  
and Retail Ironmongers. Pig Iron and  
Foundry Coke Importers. General Store  
keepers and Shipchandlers. Nos. 38 and  
37, HUNG LOONG GATE, (2nd Street, West  
of Central Market) Telephone No. 610.

Hongkong September 4, 1916.

## HONGKONG &amp; WHAMPOA DOCK Co., Ltd.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

Codes Used: A. I. A. B. C. 5th Ed. Editions: Western Union, and Bentleys.

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,

Iron and Brass Foundries, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained

workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light Steel work manufactured by the above process.

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &amp;c. &amp;c.

SUSPENDED SPRINGS, SPRINGS, &amp;c.



Hughes & Hough  
AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

General Auctioneers  
Share, Coal and General Produce  
Brokers and Commission  
Agents.

PROPRIETORS  
"To-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

Code used,  
Bentley's  
A. C. 4th & 5th Editions.  
A 1 Telegraphic Code.

Telegraphic Address  
"HUGHES" HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

TUESDAY,  
the 17th July, 1917, at 12 o'clock  
Noon, at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,  
Des Voeux Road, Corner of  
Ice House Street,  
FOUR FOX TERRIER PUPS.  
TERMS—  
HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers,  
Hongkong, July 14, 1917.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

TUESDAY,  
the 17th July, 1917, at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,  
Des Voeux Road, Corner of  
Ice House Street.

VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND  
BLACKWOOD FURNITURE,  
BEDSTEADS, CURTAINS, PICTURES,  
etc., &c., &c.,

As follows:  
Upstuffed Suites, Arm-chairs and  
Sofas, Card Tables, Bed-room Furniture,  
comprising Double and Single Brass-  
mounted Bedsteads and Twin Bed-  
steads, Sideboards, Dinner Wagons,  
Extension Dining Tables and Chairs,  
Tea and Occasional Tables, etc.,  
Dinner Services, Crockery, Glass Ware,  
Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, etc.,  
Bath Room Utensils, Roll-top Desk and  
Writing Tables, Sundry Electro-plated  
Ware, etc.

2 Piano in good condition, Electric  
Reading Lamps, Blackwood and Teak-  
wood Screens, Sundry Blackwood  
Furniture, including Larie Overmantel,  
Engravings, Pictures, etc., etc.

Also  
Tenai Poles and Netting, Porcelain  
Cigar Cabinet, Enamelled Bath, Carpets  
(New and second hand), Perambulators,  
etc., &c.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)  
TERMS—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers,  
Hongkong, July 14, 1917.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

TUESDAY,  
the 17th July, 1917, at 3 p.m.,  
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,  
Des Voeux Road, Corner of  
Ice House Street.

About Twenty Five Dozen  
SLEZINGER TENNIS BALLS  
IN AIR TIGHT TINS.

As used in recent Tennis Tournaments.  
TERMS—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers,  
Hongkong, July 14, 1917.

1917

"CHINA MAIL"  
PUBLICATIONS.

OBTAINABLE at the "China Mail"  
Office, 5 Wyndham Street, Hong  
Kong.

1. HISTORY OF UNION CHURCH  
(1861-1903) ... ... ... ... 50

2. HONGKONG'S MUSICAL  
HISTORY ... ... ... ... 50

3. NOTES ON WILD LIFE IN  
HONGKONG AND SOUTH  
CHINA (by Rev. G. A.  
Burbury, M.A.) ... ... ... ... 60

4. THE MISSIONS ETRANGERES  
(History of the Eastern  
Church) ... ... ... ... 100

5. CHINESE SCHOOL BOOK  
by Rev. K. M. Miller ... ... ... ... 20

6. CHINESE TAX HARDS LAND  
TAX MIMIC HANDBOOK ... ... ... ... 50

7. WARING DICKES' (for 1917) ... ... ... ... 50

YOU WANT PINK CHEEKS.

Every woman wants pink cheeks. They mean not only beauty, but health.

Then put the colour in your cheeks, not on them. The glow of health is the red of health. You know this through traditional art. It is impossible unless you paint on such red blood.

When a girl's colour fades and she looks debilitated, is short of breath, when her heart palpitates after every slight exertion and she has pains in various parts of the body, she needs Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people. They are the remedy best suited to restore the blood, bring brightness to the eyes, and put colour in the cheeks and lips.

The only other treatment needed costs nothing. It is this. Give the patient plenty of fresh air, moderate exercise every day, not enough to cause fatigue, and use care in the diet, for the food craved for by the spleen is often not the best for the sufferer.

So start Dr. Williams' pink pills without delay, ask your dealer for them, or send \$1.50 for a bottle (\$5. for 8 Bottles) to Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 93, Szechuan Road, Shanghai.

FREE—Address a post card to the above address, asking for a Health Guide.

THE WAR.

(Continued from Page 5.)

SUNDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE GERMAN OFFENSIVE  
IN BELGIUM.

GRAPHIC ACCOUNT OF THE  
BATTLE.

LONDON, July 14.

Reuter's Correspondent at Headquarters graphically describes the German attack on our front in Belgium, on July 10, to which he incidentally remarks, "the home military critics manifestly attach exaggerated importance."

He says the scene of the fighting is a tumbled-looking stretch of sand, sparsely covered with brownish grass. In some places the sand rises in little bluffs from a ribbed foreshore, in others it shelves gently to the surf. The greatest height of the ground the enemy occupied is 60 feet above sea level. Numerous gullies and holes afford good hiding places, but there is indifferent natural shelter from gunfire; owing to the loose sand. The position is impossible of conversion into one of strong defence; although the French, during their long tenure of the sector, made the best of it.

The enemy artillery swelled to an ominous uproar early on July 10, directed against 600 yards of front line, trenches parallel with the custom bank of the Yser. After an hour the guns were directed on the support trenches, and an hour later to crumpling the ground to the west of the river. The range was then shortened to the first range. The enemy repeated this methodical bombardment, which was largely assisted by great aerial activity. Our guns, in the meanwhile, were thundering in reply. During the morning, the German shells destroyed the bridges across the Yser, between the sea and Nieuport Lock, destroying the possibility of reinforcing the front line.

The Germans advanced concentrically along the sea shore. Our ranks were now so thinned that the defence consisted of a small detached handful of men. They put up a magnificent fight against overwhelming odds, particularly the King's Royal Rifles and the Northamptons. A party of bombers, and another with flame throwers attacked a tunnel in which the Headquarters Staff of the King's Royal Rifles were sheltering from the bombardment. The last seen of them here, was a party of five officers standing back to back. The men had been pressed back to the river bank, and they plunged in and swam across. One soldier, amid a hail of bullets, swam across and fetched a rope and secured the end, and then swam back, establishing a means by which many were able to swim escape. The Germans placed machine-guns in position around the former right of our positions, and swept the ground.

By three in the afternoon the bombardment was intensified to a whirlwind, which was maintained for three hours. The battalion headquarters of the King's Royal Rifles became untenable and the staff moved to a tunnel nearer the sea. All the breast works towards Lombardy were levelled and the trenches were being rapidly wiped out. It was evident that the Germans meant an infantry attack and the officers disposed their men to receive the assault. The Germans were seen massing at six in the evening. A wounded sergeant of the Northamptons volunteered to swim the Yser as the only practicable way of reaching and warning the troops on the right of what was being prepared. When across he saw three heavy waves of German marine infantry advancing. The sergeant reached his objective and delivered his message, in consequence of which a bomb stop was hastily thrown up and machine-guns placed in position, and the attack was prevented from deploying beyond this point.

Other instances of the glorious spirit of the men will be told when the fight is concluded. Even the enemy did not consider it safe to fully take advantage of the success won. They limited themselves to trying to consolidate their old support, leaving some hundreds of yards to the right of the bank of the Yser, and there they were held.

THE MESOPOTAMIA DEBATE.

MR. ASQUITH'S CENSURE.

LONDON, July 13.

In the House of Commons, the Mesopotamia debate was resumed. Mr. Asquith questioned the desirability of appointing a Tribunal, and expressed the opinion that the House of Commons alone would be able to say whether Statesmen and Soldiers deserved censure. He expressed his profound regret at Mr. Austen Chamberlain's resignation, which he considered uncalled for. He also strongly denounced the manner in which the report had been travestied, perverted and exploited as one of the most disgraceful proceedings in history, and to the degradation of the Prussians.

The Prime Minister stated that the administration of the Mesopotamian campaign at present was everything that could be desired. The guilty persons must be severely punished, but fair and impartial investigations of the facts was first essential.

The subject was dropped and no vote was taken.

PROPOSED TRIBUNAL.

ABANDONED.

LONDON, July 14.

In deference to the opposition in various quarters of the House of Commons, the proposal of the Government to establish a Mixed Tribunal on the Mesopotamian affair has been practically abandoned.

The whole question has been left in a more confused state.

The newspapers are urging the Government to make up its mind and decide upon a definite policy.

HUNGARY AND PEACE.

AMSTERDAM, July 13.

In the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet, M. Kurovits declared that the first requisite condition of peace was the democratisation of every country.

DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENT IN  
GERMANY.

DUTCH OPINION.

LONDON, July 13.

Opinion is growing in Holland that the German Government itself is supporting the democratic agitation, with a view to obtaining peace.

THE COAL CRISIS IN GERMANY.

ONE OF THE CAUSES.

ZURICH, July 14.

In the Reichstag Dr. Helfrich disclosed that one of the principal causes of the coal crisis was the miners' strike.

AIR-RAID VICTIMS.

GOVERNMENT ACCEPTS  
RESPONSIBILITY.

LONDON, July 14.

The Prime Minister, who was accompanied by General Smuts, informed a deputation that the Government accepted the principle of National responsibility towards the sufferers from air raids and other enemy attacks on the United Kingdom.

THE COTTON CRISIS.

PROPOSED CURTAILMENT  
OF PRODUCTION.

LONDON, July 14.

Sir Albert Stanley, President of the Board of Trade, attended a meeting of the Cotton Control Board at Manchester, to consider the curtailment of production by short time or a stopping of a portion of the machinery.

RESULT OF THE CONFERENCE.

LONDON, July 14.

After a two hours' conference, with Sir Albert Stanley, the Cotton Control Board issued the following notification:—"The Cotton Control Board, after carefully considering the position, and in consultation with Sir Albert Stanley, regarding the actual supplies of cotton in the country, and the prospective supplies, has decided not to recommend any immediate curtailment of production. Should it become necessary to reduce the consumption of cotton at some future time, adequate notice will be given to afford ample opportunity for making the necessary adjustment. In the meantime the policy with regard to the issue of licences will not be altered. Licences will be granted (for the purchase of not more than a week's supply at a time) only to spinners who have less than two months' supply in stock."

DEATH OF A FAMOUS JOCKEY.

LONDON, July 14.

The death is announced of Tom Cannon, senior, the well-known jockey.

A BY-ELECTION.

SOUTH MONMOUTH RETURN.

A LIBERAL.

The South Monmouth by-election resulted in the return of Sir Gaird Thopson, Liberal, who polled 6,760 votes. Mr. Pearce Thomas, independent, polled 2,771 votes.

THE ANGLO-JAPANESE  
ALLIANCE.

(Continued from page 2.)

year in order to carry on the present war. As all the iron ore which Japan can obtain from Chinese, Korean, and domestic markets does not exceed 200,000 tons a year, Japan is looking to European and American countries for the supply of most of her needs. It is, therefore, easy to imagine the distressing condition into which Japan would fall if war broke out between Japan and Britain, and Japanese shipping on the Indian and other oversea routes is jeopardised.

For the above-mentioned reasons I prefer an alliance with Britain to one with Germany, and there is little doubt that the British people are also desirous of the maintenance of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, as long as hostility or competition remains between Britain and Germany. With all my desire for the maintenance of the Alliance, however, I cannot but recognise the existence of some grave difficulties in the way of keeping the Alliance on a sound basis for years to come.

DANGERS TO THE ALLIANCE.

What causes me the gravest concern in this connection are the relations of the Japanese and British peoples in China. Needless to say, the Anglo-Japanese Alliance had for its object the preservation of China's territorial integrity, and the open, door and equal opportunity in China, as against the aggressive and ambitious designs of Russia and Germany. Now that Russia has become the friend of both Britain and Japan, and Germany has lost her activity in the East with Japan's reduction of Kiaochow, there is every indication that future competition in China will chiefly lie between Japan and Britain. Signs of Anglo-Japanese trade competition in China are already apparent. The China trade of the Powers prior to the present war is shown by the following figures:

	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
Trade.	Trade.	Trade.	Trade.	Trade.
Britain ...	5,000,000	15,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
Japan ...	7,000,000	20,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
America ...	4,000,000	17,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
Germany ...	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Russia ...	4,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
Hongkong ...	3,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
India ...	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000

The above table shows that while Britain's trade with China was almost quadrupled during 20 years, Japan's trade with China witnessed a far greater development. It may be argued that if the bulk of the trade of India and Hongkong with China is added to the figures of Britain's trade, Japan's trade still falls short of the British in this field, but it must be remembered that Hongkong's trade with China does not exclusively represent British trade, and in fact when the British speak of their China trade they leave out of consideration Hongkong's trade with China. It may be pointed out that cotton goods have been and will continue to be



## TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

## KING AND QUEEN RETURN FROM FRANCE.

## TWELVE DAYS IN THE THEATRE OF WAR.

LONDON, July 15.

Their Majesties returned yesterday evening. They have been twelve days in France and Belgium.

The King and the Prince of Wales went to the front, while the Queen, whose first visit to the theatre of war it was, inspected the hospitals.

Their Majesties visited the King and Queen of the Belgians and lunched with M. Poincaré.

## A SPECIAL ARMY ORDER.

## ROYAL GRATITUDE.

LONDON, July 14.

His Majesty the King issued the following special Order at the conclusion of His Majesty's fourth visit to the British Armies in the field:

I leave with feelings of admiration and gratitude for your past achievements and of confidence in your future efforts. I witnessed on all sides the scenes of your triumphs. The battlefields of the Somme, Aisne, Aras, Ypres, and Messines have shown me what great results are attainable by the courage and devotion of all arms of my services, under your efficient Commanders and Staffs. Nor do I forget the valuable work done by the various departments behind the fighting-line, including those directing and managing the highly developed railway systems and other communications.

Your comrades, the men and women of the industrial army at home, claim your remembrance of their untiring service in helping you to meet the enemy on terms, not merely equal, but greater, and daily improving.

It has been a great pleasure to the Queen to accompany me and to become personally acquainted with the excellent arrangements for the care of the sick and wounded whose welfare is ever close to her heart.

The Empire's armies and workers in the home lands, for the past three years, have risen superior to every difficulty and trial. The splendid successes already gained in co-operation with our gallant Allies have advanced us well, towards the completion of the task we undertook.

There are doubtless fierce struggles to come and heavy strains upon our endurance to be borne, but be the road before us long or short, the spirit and pluck which has brought you so far will never fail, and under God's guidance, final and complete victory of our just cause is assured.

## THE CHANCELLOR "UNAVOIDABLY ABSENT."

AMSTERDAM, July 14.

During the sitting of the Main Committee of the Reichstag, a socialist member protested against the absence of Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg. Dr. Helfrich explained that Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg was absent unavoidably, but he (Dr. Helfrich) and other Ministers were prepared to answer questions.

This was considered unsatisfactory and the Committee adjourned.

## THE GREEK PARLIAMENT.

ATHENS, July 14.

Parliament meets on July 27.

## THE STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE.

STOCKHOLM, July 15.

The Petrograd representatives of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates were conveyed to Stockholm for the International Socialist Conference which opens on August 15.

## THE FIGHTING IN GALICIA.

## PANIC-STRICKEN PEOPLE FLEEING TO AUSTRIA.

LONDON, July 14.

A telegram from Rome states that, as in 1914, the population of Galicia is fleeing into the interior of Austria panic-stricken. The towns of Tarnow and Stryi have been abandoned.

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

## THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

## FURTHER POSITIONS OCCUPIED.

LONDON, July 14.

A Russian official report, transmitted by wireless, states:

We crossed to the left bank of the Lomnica river and captured the heights, driving back the enemy north-eastward of Eblis.

We occupied the villages Studzienka and Podhorcza.

We captured four heavy guns at Kaluz.

We are now engaging the enemy, who is protecting the crossings of the Lomnica south-westward of Kaluz, in the direction of Roznowo-dolina.

## ATTACKS REPULSED BY RUSSIANS.

LONDON, July 14.

A Russian official report, transmitted by wireless, states:

In the neighbourhood of Kaluz we repulsed two attacks in the direction of Moszka, near Ugarthal, and an attempt to dislodge us at Kaluz failed.

We occupied the village of Novica south-westward of Kaluz.

## GERMAN REPORTS.

## INCREASED ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

LONDON, July 14.

A German official report, transmitted by wireless, states:

There was a strong fire against our new coast positions. The English night attacks near Lombartzda broke down heavily. Artillery fire is lively east and south-east of Ypres and in the sectors of Artois, between Soissons and Châlons, and on the left bank of the Meuse.

We occupied portions of tranches southward of Bois Soulains, northward of Reims, which we held against several counter-attacks. Our fire frustrated an attempt to thrust south-west of Somme.

LONDON, July 13.

A German official report, transmitted by wireless, states:

The fighting activity is lively on the Dvina, near Smorgon, also at Schtachow, westward of Lutsk.

There were futile Russian attacks at several places on the Lomnica line.

The Archduke Joseph and General Mackensen repulsed several advances.

LONDON, July 14.

A German official report, transmitted by wireless, states:

Lively fighting continues near Dvinsk and Smorgon.

There is artillery fire in the Berezany sector. Rain is restricting fighting southward of the Dniester.

## THE RUSSIAN SUCCESSES.

## BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S CONGRATULATIONS.

LONDON, July 14.

The Press Bureau announces that Mr. Lloyd George has telegraphed the Russian Premier as follows:

Please accept the heartiest congratulations of the British Government on the success of the Russian offensive.

It is a splendid tribute to the practical wisdom and determination of the Russian Government and people that only a few months after a revolution, whereby they won freedom for themselves, they should have struck so great a blow for the freedom of the world.

This news, coming in the last phase of the great battle against autocratic rule, has been an immense encouragement to us all.

It shows that free Russia, clearly sees that there cannot be a lasting peace and no reconstruction of the world on better lines until Serbia, Belgium and other despised nations have been rescued from the blasting tyranny of a military despotism, and until the responsibility of the Governments to their peoples has been clearly established from one end of Europe to the other.

"I will be obliged if you will convey congratulations to the Minister of War on the brilliant part he has played in this glorious triumph of the Russian arms."

## THE WESTERN FRONT.

## GREAT BRITISH AERIAL ACTIVITY.

LONDON, July 14.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:

We drove off enemy parties westward of Queant and carried out successfully bombing operations against railway stations, hutsments and aerodromes at night-time on Wednesday. All our machines returned.

There was unceasing aerial activity on both sides throughout the day on Thursday. The fighting was the most severe since the commencement of the war, and resulted greatly in our favour.

There were continuous engagements between large formations consisting of 30 machines. We brought down 15 German aeroplanes, three within our lines and we drove down 16 out of control. Other British aeroplanes took many photographs and dropped a large number of bombs on aerodromes, dumps and railway stations with good results.

Nine of our machines are missing.

## AIR FIGHTING CONTINUES.

LONDON, July 14.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:

There was only the usual reciprocal artillery activity. Our aeroplanes successfully continued bombing operations during the night on Thursday.

Yesterday the fighting in the air continued the whole day and resulted in five German aeroplanes being brought down and ten others being driven down out of control. Seven of ours are missing.

## GERMAN MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

JASSE, July 14.

Four Conservative Ministers in the Romanian Coalition Cabinet have resigned.

They demand two more Conservative seats in the Cabinet.

The resignation of M. Bratianu and the appointment of M. Tocinoescu as Foreign Minister.

## THE GERMAN POLITICAL SITUATION.

AMSTERDAM, July 14.

A message from Berlin states that the Crown Prince separately conferred with the party leaders on the political situation.

Nine of our machines are missing.

## THE BOMB CARRYING COURIER.

## GERMANY APOLOGISES TO NORWAY.

LONDON, July 14.

Germany has apologized to Norway for the Raetzenfeld affair.

It is stated that Herr Raetzenfeld has been thảmmed and that the others concerned will be punished.

The explosives were not intended for use in Norway, and were packed in a "Hans Raetzenfeld's" bag.

There were unsuccessful enemy raids eastward of Bierbörger, westward of Warleben, eastward of Osterwärder, and northward of Ypres.

## LONDON, July 14.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:

After heavy artillery fire the enemy attacked our positions last night southward of Lombartzda, but he was repulsed.

There were unsuccessful enemy raids eastward of Bierbörger, westward of Warleben, eastward of Osterwärder, and northward of Ypres.

## THE FRENCH FRONT.

## ENEMY ATTEMPTS CHECKED.

LONDON, July 14.

A French communiqué states: Our batteries checked several enemy attempts south of St. Quentin.

There has been very great artillery activity on the left bank of the Meuse, especially near Hill 304.

German aeroplanes bombed the entire region north of Nancy. Two women and a child were killed.

## GERMAN CLAIMS.

LONDON, July 13.

A German official report, transmitted by wireless, states:

The artillery duel is intense in several sectors of Flanders and Artois.

We repulsed thrusts eastward of Nieuport, south-eastward of Ypres, near Hulluch, and southward of the Scarpe.

The artillery is intense on the west bank of the Meuse.

Our stormers recaptured the trenches on Hill 304 which we lost on the 8th instant.

The enemy lost 19 aeroplanes.

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## LONDON, July 13.

A German official report, transmitted by wireless, states:

There was a strong fire against our new coast positions. The English night attacks near Lombartzda broke down heavily.

Artillery fire is lively east and south-east of Ypres and in the sectors of Artois, between Soissons and Châlons, and on the left bank of the Meuse.

Barrels were pushed up to the motor-boats in order to reduce their draught. The expedition was hampered by the tropical heat, dust and the shortage of water for washing, and even drinking-water was voluntarily given up for the use of the traction-engines. All competent judges vetoed the journey as sheer madness. Nevertheless, it succeeded.

The third day after launching on Lake Tanganyika, the German gunboat *Kingin*, 40 tons, was attacked and surrendered, whereupon it was repainted and renamed *Fif II*. A German boat fought the *Fif II*, and *Minni* on February 9th in a three-hours' running fight, but after skillful British manœuvring and many hits the enemy boat was sunk. The third German boat was therewith scuttled by her crew after being bombed by a Belgian aeroplane, thus ending the German supremacy on the lake, which had been established for many years.The third day after launching on Lake Tanganyika, the German gunboat *Kingin*, 40 tons, was attacked and surrendered, whereupon it was repainted and renamed *Fif II*. A German boat fought the *Fif II*, and *Minni* on February 9th in a three-hours' running fight, but after skillful British manœuvring and many hits the enemy boat was sunk. The third German boat was therewith scuttled by her crew after being bombed by a Belgian aeroplane, thus ending the German supremacy on the lake, which had been established for many years.The third day after launching on Lake Tanganyika, the German gunboat *Kingin*, 40 tons, was attacked and surrendered, whereupon it was repainted and renamed *Fif II*. A German boat fought the *Fif II*, and *Minni* on February 9th in a three-hours' running fight, but after skillful British manœuvring and many hits the enemy boat was sunk. The third German boat was therewith scuttled by her crew after being bombed by a Belgian aeroplane, thus ending the German supremacy on the lake, which had been established for many years.The third day after launching on Lake Tanganyika, the German gunboat *Kingin*, 40 tons, was attacked and surrendered, whereupon it was repainted and renamed *Fif II*. A German boat fought the *Fif II*, and *Minni* on February 9th in a three-hours' running fight, but after skillful British manœuvring and many hits the enemy boat was sunk. The third German boat was therewith scuttled by her crew after being bombed by a Belgian aeroplane, thus ending the German supremacy on the lake, which had been established for many years.The third day after launching on Lake Tanganyika, the German gunboat *Kingin*, 40 tons, was attacked and surrendered, whereupon it was repainted and renamed *Fif II*. A German boat fought the *Fif II*, and *Minni* on February 9th in a three-hours' running fight, but after skillful British manœuvring and many hits the enemy boat was sunk. The third German boat was therewith scuttled by her crew after being bombed by a Belgian aeroplane, thus ending the German supremacy on the lake, which had been established for many years.The third day after launching on Lake Tanganyika, the German gunboat *Kingin*, 40 tons, was attacked and surrendered, whereupon it was repainted and renamed *Fif II*. A German boat fought the *Fif II*, and *Minni* on February 9th in a three-hours' running fight, but after skillful British manœuvring and many hits the enemy boat was sunk. The third German boat was therewith scuttled by her crew after being bombed by a Belgian aeroplane, thus ending the German supremacy on the lake, which had been established for many years.The third day after launching on Lake Tanganyika, the German gunboat *Kingin*, 40 tons, was attacked and surrendered, whereupon it was repainted and renamed *Fif II*. A German boat fought the *Fif II*, and *Minni* on February 9th in a three-hours' running fight, but after skillful British manœuvring and many hits the enemy boat was sunk. The third German boat was therewith scuttled by her crew after being bombed by a Belgian aeroplane, thus ending the German supremacy on the lake, which had been established for many years.The third day after launching on Lake Tanganyika, the German gunboat *Kingin*, 40 tons, was attacked and surrendered, whereupon it was repainted and renamed *Fif II*. A German boat fought the *Fif II*, and *Minni* on February 9th in a three-hours' running fight, but after skillful British manœuvring and many hits the enemy boat was sunk. The third German boat was therewith scuttled by her crew after being bombed by a Belgian aeroplane, thus ending the German supremacy on the lake, which had been established for many years.The third day after launching on Lake Tanganyika, the German gunboat *Kingin*, 40 tons, was attacked and surrendered, whereupon it was repainted and renamed *Fif II*. A German boat fought the *Fif II*, and *Minni* on February 9th in a three-hours' running fight, but after skillful British manœuvring and many hits the enemy boat was sunk. The third German boat was therewith scuttled by her crew after being bombed by a Belgian

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TRANS PACIFIC. SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI,  
CANADA MARU ..... Leaving July.  
PANAMA MARU ..... Leaving August.  
MANILA MARU ..... Leaving August.

FORMOSAN LINE:—For Tamsui, Keelung, Anping and Taku. via  
Swatow and Amoy. Thursday, 19th July, at 9 a.m.  
"SOSHU MARU" ..... Sunday, 22nd July, at Noon.  
"AMAKUSA MARU" ..... Sunday, 29th July, at Noon.  
"KANO MARU" ..... Calling at Tamsui, Keelung via Swatow and Amoy.

The Formosan Line will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF,  
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SOUTH AMERICAN LINE:—Every three months steamers proceed  
to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius,  
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## SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	CHENAN	July 17, at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOIO	TEAN	July 18, at Noon.
SHANGHAI	SEING	July 19, at 4 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENSIN	HUICHOW	July 21, at Noon.
SHANGHAI	ANHOT	July 21, Daylight.
SHANGHAI	SUNNING	July 24, at 4 p.m.

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MANILA LINE—TWIN SCREW STEAMERS. Excellent Saloon  
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Saloon accommodation. Amidships, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and  
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taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.  
Passengers are landed at Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at  
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PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG  
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	WINGSONG	TUESDAY, July 17, Daylight.
SHANGHAI	ESANG	THURSDAY, July 19, Daylight.
HAIPEHONG	LOKANG	THURSDAY, July 19, at 7 a.m.
MANILA	LOONGSONG	SATURDAY, July 21, at 3 p.m.
TIENSIN	CHIIPPINGH	SUNDAY, July 22, Daylight.
MANILA	YUENSANG	SATURDAY, July 28, at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling

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Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently  
calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with

electric light and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton

and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow:

Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation;

and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via

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MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with

good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

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BOENZO LINE—Two sailings per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by

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Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan,

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Under Straits Government Passport Regulations, all European Passengers,

leaving the Colony for Straits settlement, are required to produce on arrival at

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is fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

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These superior passenger steamers have accommodation for first and second

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Accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in State-rooms  
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AND RETURN.

(Occupying 8 to 10 Days)

STEAMSHIP CAPTAIN LEAVING.

HAIHONG..... | Capt. J. W. Evans..... | FRIDAY, 20th July at 12 Noon.

HAITAN..... | Capt. A. E. Hodges..... | TUESDAY, 24th July at 12 Noon.

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## NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

## PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

S.S. "COLOMBIA"  
FROM SAN FRANCISCO,  
HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS,  
SHANGHAI AND MANILA.THE above-mentioned vessel having  
arrived from all ports, Consignees  
of Cargo are hereby informed that  
their Cargo are being landed at their  
risk into the hazardous and/or extra-  
hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and  
Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co. Ltd.  
Agents, and stored at Consignees' risk.  
Consignment of cargo are hereby notified  
that they must produce an Import permit  
signed by the Superintendent of Imports  
and Exports, Hongkong, before Bill of  
Lading can be countersigned.All broken, chafed and damaged Goods  
are to be left in the Godowns, where they  
will be examined on SATURDAY, 14th  
July at 10 a.m.All claims must be presented within a  
month of the steamer's arrival here, after  
which they cannot be recognized.No Claims will be admitted after the  
Goods have left the Godown and all  
Goods remaining undelivered after July  
16th, 1917 will be subject to rent.No Fire Insurance whatever will be  
effected.Consignees are requested to send in their  
Bills of Lading for countersignature  
immediately.R. C. MORTON,  
General Agent.

Hongkong, July 10, 1917.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

## SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers Tons Leave Hongkong.

KOREA MARU..... 18,000..... 17th July.

SIBERIA MARU..... 18,000..... 27th July.

TENYO MARU..... 22,000..... 10th August.

NIPPON MARU..... 11,000..... 25th August.

SHINYO MARU..... 22,000..... 7th September.

PERSIA MARU..... 9,000..... 22nd September.

\*Omit call at Shanghai.

## SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU,

SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINOS, CRUZ, BALEOA,

CALLAO, ARICA and IQUIQUE.

Thence by Trans Andean Route to Buenos Aires.

Steamers Tons

ANFO MARU..... 18,500.....

KYO MARU..... 17,200.....

SEIYO MARU..... 14,000.....

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to

T. DAIGO, AGENT,

Telephone Nos. 2374 and 2375.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND  
SINGAPORE.

## SHIPPING

**P. & O. S. N. CO.**  
ROYAL MAIL SERVICE  
UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT  
TO  
MARSEILLES AND LONDON,  
TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO  
STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers to Colombo	Leave Hongkong N.C.N.	Connecting Mail Steamer from Colombo.	Due Marseilles 1917.	Due London 1917.

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO  
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in  
Hongkong at the time of Booking.

On the Australian Route Tickets Interchangeable with Orient Line.

## SAILINGS DIRECT TO

**SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.**

S. S.	Leave Hongkong About

Passengers may travel by Railways in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.  
Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

**INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS** (Non-Transhipment),  
IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,  
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

**MARSEILLES AND LONDON,**  
Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO  
AND PORT SAID.

GARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

PROPOSED PASSENGERS:

STEAMERS.	Leave Hongkong about	Leave Store about	Due as MILES.	Due London about

## THE INTERMEDIATE SERVICE IS TEMPORARILY SUSPENDED.

## WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth Furnished with an Electric Bedding Lamp.

Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.

Return Tickets at fare and half available to Europe for Two Years; or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.

Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Company's Surveyors, Messrs Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailings etc., apply to

**E. V. D. PARR,**  
Superintendent.

**CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.**  
FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

**S. S. CHINA**

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR  
**SAN FRANCISCO**

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU.  
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 5th, - FRIDAY, NOV. 16th.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER  
SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

O. H. BITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,  
Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street.

## INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transhipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE!

## PROPOSED SAILING.

From Hongkong: Connecting with From COLOMBO

## EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION FOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS PASSENGERS.

## ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For dates of departure, Rates of Freight, apply to

**THE BANK LINE LIMITED**  
MANAGING AGENTS.

## "ELLERMAN" LINE.

(Ellerman & Bucknall Steamship Co., Ltd.)

## JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO

## UNITED KINGDOM &amp; CONTINENT.

FOR PARTICULARS OF SAILINGS SHIPPERS ARE REQUESTED TO APPROACH THE UNDERSIGNED

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.  
Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE LTD.  
General Agents

## A GERMAN REPUBLIC.

## ORGANIZATION IN AMERICA.

The "New York Times" of May 29 gives the following details in regard to the organization that has been started in America to stimulate the movement for the establishment of a German republic:

J. Koestgen, organizing secretary of the "Friends of the German Republic," an association started in this city to stimulate the revolutionary movement in Germany, explained yesterday why, in his opinion, the overthrow of the Kaiser and his autocratic régime was inevitable. Mr. Koestgen, who is of German birth but a naturalized British subject, has associated himself with a group of Socialists in the city who believe that notwithstanding the great distance from New York to Berlin, "they will be able to carry on a propaganda which will reach the German people and help them rid themselves of the militarists responsible for the present war."

"For a long time, it has been felt by many men and women of German descent in the United States who believe that the quickest and surest way out of this terrible war and the firmest guarantee of the peaceful development of all nations, would be the establishment of a German Republic; that something should and could be done to help along the revolutionary movement in Germany, however. The German revolution and some significant events of late date have brought matters to a head."

"Among the most significant events of the last few days was the utterance of Georg Ledebour, the Reichstag leader of the German anti-Government Socialists who exclaimed boldly and amid the hems of the reactionaries: 'We want a republic!' It should be noted that the independent Socialists who joined with the Liebknecht group at an Easter conference held in the city of Gotha, have undoubtedly the mass of the German workmen behind them. Ledebour had scarcely raised the real issue from the open tribune left in Germany when the Reichstag was sent home without finishing its labours. The state of the German Government's nerves and the mental condition of the mass of the German people will not admit of any discussion, however limited, of the mighty issue which must be forcing itself upon the attention of all thinking Germans."

## EFFECT OF RUSSIAN REVOLUTION PLEA.

"In my estimation it is chiefly the psychological effect of the Russian revolution which is making itself felt and which is bound to increase from month to month with the consolidation of the new Russian régime. The idea of imitating the Russians and thus finding a quick solution of an unbearable situation will find increasing nourishment in a conviction that there is little chance of an early cessation of the slaughter short of a tremendous revolution in Germany leading to the establishment of a democratic German Republic."

"There is another point which is generally overlooked. Those people in Germany who think of the time after the war must begin to shudder at a possible continuation of the junta régime. The junkers have no idea of relinquishing any of their privileges, and it may be taken for granted that they will coolly shift the tremendous burden created by the war on to the shoulders of those least able to bear them. Those who think otherwise do not know these junipers."

"There is no other way of dealing with the ruling classes of Germany except by force. Thinking Germans recognized this long ago. Now their time has come. In times of peace the only way of overthrowing a system of Government resulting upon a scientifically organized militarism and a cowed bureaucracy seemed to be a thing impossible of achievement. Hence that fatalism, that lack of trust in the ultimately beneficial working of economic laws, that lack of action which characterized the revolutionary movement in Germany during the last generation. It was known that the militarists and bureaucrats were only waiting for a chance to drown in blood any efficient movement directed against their system and had their plans ready."

"The chances of war are giving the revolutionary forces of Germany their opportunity. Never was there a time more propitious for a clean sweep in Germany than the present. The leave of the Russian revolution is steadily working its way. That must be so especially among the older, less efficient and less obedient soldiers at the Russian front. That inactivity at the Russian front may yet turn out to have been the most deplorable event from the Kaiser's and junkers' point of view."

"Up to the present the response has been splendid, but owing to the new crisis and army requirement we are obliged to call for larger numbers than before. Applications from all nurses holding three years' certificates will be promptly dealt with. Nurses may sign for a year to begin with, though in special cases we even take six months' agreements. Those who sit at the end of the year decide to remain for the period of the war, or as long as required, get an increased rate of pay."

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## CITY HALL WORK PARTY.

During the past two weeks the City Hall Work Party packed the following:-

- 50 pyjamas.
- 64 shirts.
- 1 night shirt.
- 13 surgical shirts.
- 152 vests.
- 83 waistcoats.
- 2 reversible bed-jackets.
- 7 dressing gowns.
- 43 shrouds.
- 72 handkerchiefs.
- 28 head bandages.
- 4 invalid beds.
- 22 slippers.
- 38 milk covers.
- 2 pairs stretchers.
- 35 small pillows.
- 2 cushions.
- 50 floor Scrubbers.
- 2 box draps.
- 25 pairs socks.
- 8 pairs stockings.
- 18 pairs operation stockings.
- 2 helmets.
- 30 knitted caps.
- 7 mufflers.

The American Ladies' Work Party has contributed fully to this list, sending vests, bed-jackets, and pyjamas, head bandages, door scrubbers and milk covers.

All the small pillows in the list were made by the Chinese Ladies' Work Party, who also sent vests, bed-jackets, bandages and milk covers.

The Italian Convent also sent in a good consignment.

Knit-scarfs and knitted caps are still asked for; a number were taken last week, but we need plenty more.

Have all the workers noted the telegram in the papers of July 13th and 14th?

"London, July 13th.—Sir Edward Ward appeals to women to begin making garments for the troops for the winter of 1917-18."

In Hongkong it is not a question of beginning, but of carrying on, our boxes of warm, fanned garments and knitted comforts are not likely to reach England until the Autumn and then only garment received will find a place. Whatever our profits tell us, we must prepare for another whole winter and, as far as is possible, we ask our workers to keep things going through the hot weather.

Up to date the response has been magnificent, and the amounts of work received increases each week. No greater efforts are asked for, but let us see that the lists do not decrease.

Our kind and generous shippers express themselves willing and able to cope with our boxes; there seems no prospect of shortage in wool or materials; in fact, our only check lies in the climate, and that must be met by personal grit.

ETIENNE M. STABB.

## SILIMPON (SEBATTIK) COAL.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the COWIE HARBOUR COAL CO., LTD., are prepared to quote prices for best quality SILIMPON COAL trimmed into Bunkers at SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN (British North Borneo).

SILIMPON COAL compares favourably with the better grades of Japanese Coal and gives good results on a very moderate consumption.

Shippers calling at SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN exclusively for SILIMPON COAL (either cargo or bunkers) are exempt from payment of all Port charges.

At Sebattik Steamers are berthed alongside the Company's wharf where there is a minimum depth of 27 to 28 feet at low water Spring Tides.

Charts of Sibuk Bay (Sebattik Harbour). Prices and all other information concerning the Port can be had on application to the Agents.

BRADLEY & CO., LTD.  
Agents Cowie Harbour Coal Company, Limited.

1027

## JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear  
MADE  
TO  
ORDER

CHERRY & CO.  
PEDDER STREET,  
Opposite Bankers Hotel  
Telephone No. 491  
Hongkong, March 20, 1917.

Price 50 Cents.

From the CHINA MAIL Office.

Temperature

Hongkong, July 16, 1917.

Barometer 9 A.M. 29.73

Do 4 P.M. 29.73

Do 11 P.M. 29.73

Temperature 9 A.M. 88

Do 4 P.M. 79

Do 11 P.M. 79

Do 4 A.M. 77

Do 11 P.M. 77

Do Maximum 77

Do Minimum (over night) 77

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Do 4 P.M. 29.73

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Do 11 P.M. 79

Do 4 A.M. 77

Do 11 P.M. 77

Do Maximum 77

Do Minimum (over night) 77

July 17th to 22nd, 1917.

High Water

Low Water

Barometer

Temperature

Humidity

Direction of Wind

Force of Wind

Weather

Rain

Clouds

## NEW TYPHOON SIGNALS.

New Local and Non-Local Storm Signal Codes will be introduced at Hongkong on 1st July, 1917, in place of the old Local Code, and the China Coast Code.

The principal change in the Local Code is that the new signals will show the direction from which the gale is expected, whereas the old signals showed the position of the typhoon. The latter will be indicated as heretofore, by the Non-Local Signals. The new Local Code is given below:-

## DAY SIGNALS.

1.—Red cone, point upward, will mean a typhoon exists which may possibly cause a gale at Hongkong within 24 hours.

2.—Black cone point upward.—Gale expected from the North (N.W. to N.E.);

3.—Black cone point downward.—Gale expected from the South (S.E. to S.W.);

4.—Black drum.—Gale expected from the East (N.E. to S.E.);

5.—Black ball.—Gale expected from the West (N.W. to S.W.);

6.—Two black cones, top one point down, bottom one point up.—Gale expected to increase.

7.—Black cross.—Wind of typhoon force expected (any direction).

Signal No. 7 will be accompanied by three explosive bombs, fired at intervals of 10 seconds at the Water Police Station and repeated at the Harbour Office.

The signals will be lowered when it is considered that all danger is over.

The Day Signals will be displayed at the masthead of the storm signal mast at Blackhead Hill, the Harbour Office, H.M.S. Tamar, Green Island signal mast, the flagstaff on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon, the flagstaff on the premises of the Standard Oil Company at Lai-chi-kok, and the flagstaff near the Field Officer's Quarters at Lyemun.

## NIGHT SIGNALS (Lamps).

1.—White, white, white.

2.—White, green, green.

3.—Green, white, white.

4.—Green, green, white.

5.—White, white, green.

6.—Green, green, green.

7.—Red, red, red.

The Night Signals will be displayed at sunset, on the tower of the Railway Station, on H.M.S. Tamar, and on the Harbour Office flagstaff. They will have the same significance as the day signals.

Signal No. 7 will be accompanied by explosive bombs as above, in the event of the information conveyed by this signal being first published at night.

## SUPPLEMENTARY WARNINGS.

When local signals are displayed in the Harbour, a Cone will be exhibited at the following stations:—Gap Rock, Waglan, Stanley, Aberdeen, San Ki Wan, Sai Kung, Sha Tau Kok, Tai Po.

To notify the fact to native craft and passing ocean vessels, on demand, by signal from lighthouses.

The object of the code is to give at least 24 hours' warning of a gale (Force 8 by Beaufort Scale, or 40-45 m.p.h. mean velocity by Dines Anemometer) and also warnings of expected changes in the direction and force of the wind.

Owing, however, to the uncertain movements of typhoons and to insufficient telegraphic observations, it will occasionally happen that signals 2 to 5 may be displayed without a gale occurring at Hongkong, or the reverse, except in the case of typhoon forming in the vicinity and travelling rapidly towards Hongkong, or of a located typhoon increasing its rate of progression abnormally.

Signal No. 1 is intended as a warning to "Stand By" and watch for the next signal.

In the new Non-local Code the approximate velocity of the storm centre will be shown, in addition to its direction of motion, and the position of the centre will be given in degrees of Latitude and longitude. The time at which the warning was issued will also be shown.

## WEATHER REPORT.

On the 16th at 11.30—No returns from Weihaiwei, Vladivostok and Japan. From isolated telegraphic returns, the typhoon appears to have travelled westwards and filled up very slowly; it is still shown as a depression to the N.W. of Haiphong. Pressure has increased slightly to moderately at all stations reporting, except those in southern Luzon, which show a slight decrease. A typhoon is situated in Lat. 14° N. Long. 128° E. approximately, probably moving northwards.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 1.36 inches. Total since January 1st, 41.44 inches against an average of 44.89 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on the 17th July:—

1.—Hongkong to Gap Rock: S.E.

winds, moderate to light; cloudy and showery, probably improving later.

2.—Formosa Channel: The same as No. 1.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamock: The same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

5.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamock: The same as No. 1.

6.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

7.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamock: The same as No. 1.

8.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamock: The same as No. 1.

9.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamock: The same as No. 1.

10.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamock: The same as No. 1.

11.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamock: The same as No. 1.

12.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamock: The same as No. 1.

13.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamock: The same as No. 1.

14.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamock: The same as No. 1.

15.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamock: The same as No. 1.

16.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamock: The same as No. 1.

17.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamock: The same as No. 1.

18.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamock: The same as No. 1.

19.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamock: The same as No. 1.

20.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamock: The same as No. 1.

21.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamock: The same as No. 1.

22.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamock: The same as No. 1.

23.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamock: The same as No. 1.

24.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamock: The same as No. 1.

25.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamock: The same as No. 1.

26.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamock: The same as No. 1.

27.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamock: The same as No. 1.

28.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamock: The same as No. 1.

29.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamock: The same as No. 1.

30.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamock: The same as No. 1.

31.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamock: The same as No. 1.

32.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamock: The same as No. 1.

33.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamock: The same as No. 1.

34.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamock: The same as No. 1.

35.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamock: The same as No. 1.

36.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamock: The same as No. 1.

37.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamock: The same as No. 1.

38.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamock: The same as No. 1.

39.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamock: The same as No. 1.

40.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamock: The same as No. 1.

41.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamock: The same as No. 1.

42.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamock: The same as No. 1.